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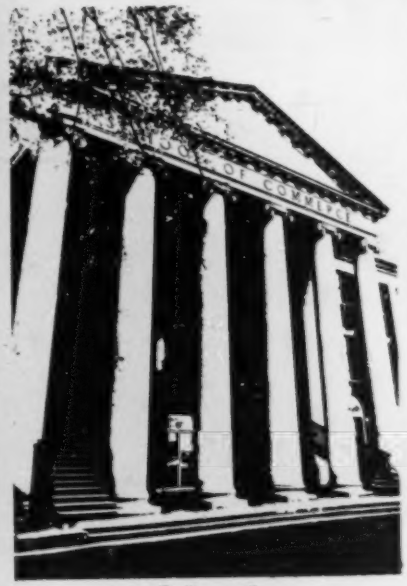

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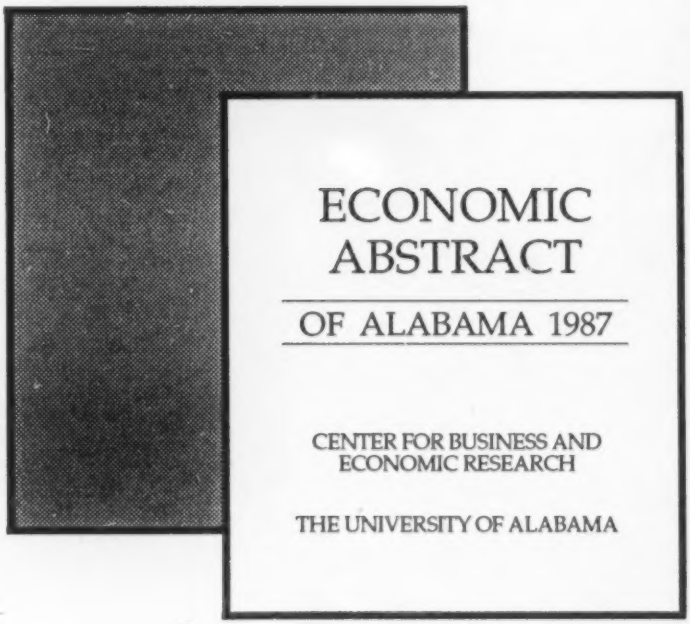
Alabama by the Numbers...

The *Economic Abstract of Alabama 1987* is the most comprehensive source of demographic and economic information available about Alabama and its counties. Business, government, the news media - those who need to know about the state and its people - have come to rely on the *Economic Abstract of Alabama* to fulfill their needs for quantitative information.

Spanning almost 500 pages of tabular material, the 1987 edition has been updated and expanded to include the latest information. Many of the data items are presented at national, state, and county levels and cover several years to facilitate comparisons and trend analysis. The *Abstract* contains data series ranging from the early 1900s to the present, as well as forecasts of the state's economy and population projections.

The 1987 edition is presented in loose-leaf format complete with a sturdy vinyl binder. All sections have tabs, and the book is fully indexed.

The *Economic Abstract of Alabama 1987* is only available from the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.



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ALABAMA ECONOMIC PROFILE PART II

Ahmad Ijaz

Despite a strong performance by some sectors of Alabama's economy in 1986, the overall economic growth rate was moderate at approximately two percent. There were strong performances by the transportation equipment and machinery manufacturing industries and by the trade and construction sectors. Employment in several major durable and nondurable manufacturing industries actually declined during 1986.

Lower oil and gas prices and foreign competition had severe effects on the steel and apparel industries in Alabama. Sharp declines in employment in these industries kept the unemployment rate in the double digits. However, the increase in the population of the state and the increase in employment (in the food industry, and construction, trade, and services sectors) proved beneficial for the state's economy.

Total personal income did not rise as much as it did in 1985 because the increase in total employment was mostly in the trade and services sectors where the wage rates are traditionally low.

However, if the value of the dollar in the exchange markets declines further in 1987, resulting in an increase of imports prices, the sectors most hit by foreign competition can significantly increase their employment and production levels. Growth in the manufacturing sector would raise the levels of total personal income, which in turn should stimulate other sectors like construction, services, and trade. Improvements in the manufacturing sector could bring Alabama's unemployment rate down to approximately nine percent in the latter part of 1987 and early 1988.

The anticipated improvement in the manufacturing sector, along with the new tax law changes in 1987, should also raise the levels of total personal income in 1987. If the national economic growth rate remains moderate, Alabama's economy as a whole is not expected to grow at a much higher rate than that of 1986 despite some improvements in the manufacturing sector.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

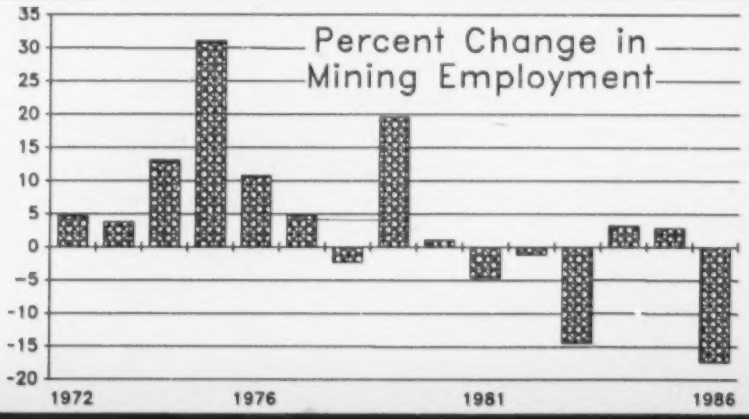
After a small increase in total employment in the transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) sector in 1983-84, employment in these three industries remained stable in 1985 and dropped slightly in 1986. A decline in the share of manufactured goods produced in Alabama for both domestic and international markets was the primary reason for the decline in transportation industry employment.

Improvements in the manufacturing sector should help this industry in 1987. Sophisticated high technology and deregulation in the communications industry should help this industry achieve a higher growth rate in 1987. Employment in communications and transportation industries is expected to grow by about 2.4 percent in 1987.

Mining

After showing a five percent and two percent increase in employment in 1984 and 1985 respectively, employment in Alabama's coal mining industry declined sharply in 1986. In 1986 a number of mines were shut down in the state because of a large glut and relatively lower prices of oil and gas products. The lower price of oil raised the cost of producing coal relative to other energy sources which in turn dropped the demand for coal.

High costs of labor and abundant stocks of coal on the Mobile docks also had adverse effects on the coal industry in the state. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, most of the 20 to 25 percent of Alabama's coal which is exported is used for steel production, largely by Japan. If the value of the dollar declines further, Japanese automobiles would be more expensive. A decline in the demand for Japanese automobiles would force cuts in automobile production levels which could cause Alabama's coal exports to shrink -- resulting in further contractions in Alabama's



mining industry. If oil and gas prices go up in 1987, making Alabama's coal more competitive, then employment in the state's coal mining industry should improve.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) sector, though small, is highly susceptible to economic downturns. It posted an average annual growth rate in employment of about 4.5 percent during the 1984-85 period and about 3.4 percent during 1986. The expansion in this sector was mainly led by the real estate industry, which performed exceptionally well due to the decline in mortgage rates and a strong growth in the housing industry.

The expansion in Alabama's real estate industry also helped the finance industry enjoy a strong growth in 1986. Since the state's new interstate banking law took effect on July 1, 1987, the finance and insurance industry, through mergers and deregulations, is expected to grow stronger and maintain a moderate growth rate of about 2.2 percent in 1987.

Construction

The construction sector was one of the Alabama's strongest growing sectors during the period 1983-1985. But in 1986 it suffered a slight decline in employment of about one percent over the previous year's level.

The high growth in the construction sector was mainly due to the overall economic growth during 1986 and the low mortgage interest rates. There was an increase in apartment building construction during 1986. During the last part of 1986 the strong construction activity was mainly due to new tax legislation that is taking place in 1987. The new tax legislation puts a limit on the volume of tax exempt revenue bonds used for financing construction of commercial and apartment buildings.

Due to an over supply of commercial construction in larger cities, total construction employment is not likely to increase much in 1987. However, if the demand for residential housing remains strong, employment in the construction sector could grow at its previous year's level of four percent.

Agriculture and Farming

The agriculture and farm sector in Alabama, as in several other states, continued to decline due to excess supply, weak demand, and financial pressures on the farming community. Total farm employment declined by 3.3 percent in 1986 and is expected to continue this decline through 1987.

The drop in the demand for the state's farm products has also declined the values of farm land during the last few years. Although farm sector employment continues to decline, livestock and agricultural services are expected to increase employment due to higher prices for most products, especially fish and poultry.

Over the next few years farm employment will continue to decline, although at a slower rate. However, agricultural industries other than farming, forestry, and fishery industries in Alabama should gain employment at an annual rate of about three percent.

Conclusion

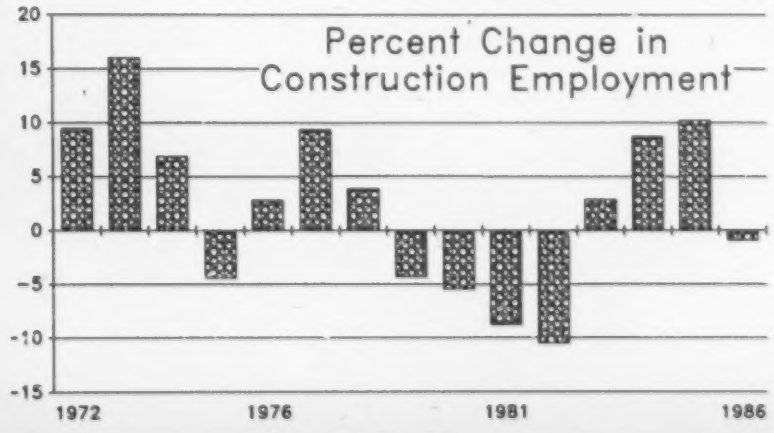
The nondurable goods industry group and the mining sector suffered from trade imbalances and declining demand in world markets. If it were not for the relatively small international trade sector in Alabama, the state's economy would have been in worse shape.

The decline in the value of the dollar against other major currencies in 1987 could improve the flow of goods, resulting in increased export activity and a decline in imports. However, the international trade picture will not improve much over its 1986 levels.

World demand for Alabama's coal and other exports declined in response to the glut in the energy sector and international competition respectively. The state's manufacturing sector, on the other hand, due to the lower value of the dollar can improve its trade picture in 1987 through an increase in its share in both domestic and international markets.

An increase in oil and gas prices should increase output and employment in the mining sector, improving its competitiveness both in domestic and international markets. The construction sector, which has performed relatively well in recent years, should at least maintain its share of the previous year's employment level. Improvements in the manufacturing sector could also contribute to the growth of the construction sector. □

Ahmad Ijaz is a research associate at UA/CBER.



THE ECONOMY IN PERSPECTIVE: TALLADEGA COUNTY

Patrick B. Trammell

Talladega County is located in east central Alabama roughly one-third of the way between Birmingham and Atlanta, along Interstate 20. The word Talladega is of Creek Indian origin and simply translated, means "border town."

Recorded history of the county begins in 1540, when Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto arrived and spent a month there, with the population of the Indian town of Coosa. A major center of the Creek Indian Nation, Coosa was located near present day Childersburg. In 1832, a treaty was ratified between the Creek Nation and the United States Government, by which land comprising Talladega and eight other counties was bought from the Indians for $210,000.

Today, the population of Talladega County numbers approximately 76,500, with steady increases projected for the future. The county has three cities, six incorporated towns, and several unincorporated communities. The largest city and county seat is Talladega (population 19,800). Sylacauga (population 13,000) and Childersburg (population 5,000) are the other major incorporated areas.

Although overwhelmingly an agricultural economy until the turn of the twentieth century, the introduction of the first textile mill began the shift of the economy toward a more manufacturing orientation. Today less than one percent of the personal income earned in Talladega County is from farm income. Of the remainder, forty-seven percent is from manufacturing. Avondale Mills in Sylacauga is one of the largest employers and, when coupled with other mills, reinforces the economic importance of the textile industry to the county.

An avenue for economic diversification has presented itself in the form of the wood products and timber industry. Kimberly-Clark Corporation's Coosa Plant located near Childersburg, and Georgia Pacific Corporation's plywood plant located near Talladega employ several thousand Talladega Countians in the newsprint and plywood manufacturing industries.

Another source for employment diversification is in government employment. Seventeen percent of the nonfarm personal income is earned through government employment. A large percentage of this is from the Anniston Army Depot, located in neighboring Calhoun County, to which many residents commute.

Although in 1984 Talladega County ranked thirteenth in the state in population, its per capita income was only 83 percent of the state average, and two-thirds of the national average.

An important area of emphasis for the development of premium job opportunities is in the field of education. Talladega can be proud that its average educational attainment level increased significantly between the 1970 and the 1980 Censuses. In 1970 only 6.5 pecent of adults had education beyond high school. By 1980, 18 percent had some college experience. We can expect the 1990 census to show still futher progress.

Talladega County has extensive educational facilities available to its citizenry. The county boasts one of the most widely respected minority liberal arts colleges in the nation in Talladega College. Eight high schools, as well as two vocational schools, serve the area's young people. Nunnally State Technical College near Childersburg provides advanced vocational and technical training past the high school level, and vocational skills are taught to the handicapped at E. H. Gentry Technical School in Talladega. The Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind in Talladega provides quality academic and vocational instruction for the State's deaf and blind population.

Another large contributor to the economic base of Talladega County is related to the tourism industry. Each year over one quarter of a million tourists visit the Alabama International Motor Speedway and adjoining Motor Sports Hall of Fame.Talladega National Forest provides year round hunting, fishing, camping, and other outdoor activities. In addition to providing a large capital influx to the economy, these local attractions also provide the area with valuable exposure across the nation.

The economic situation of Talladega County in many ways mirrors the economic situation of rural counties throughout the South. In order to recruit attractive new industries to the area or provide an atmosphere for internal economic development, Talladega County must leverage its substantial educational resources. Talladega County is poised to provide climate conducive to industrial development in order to provide a more prosperous life for future generations. □

A Talladega County native, Patrick Trammell is a second year MBA student at The University of Alabama.

NEWS BRIEFS

ALABAMA VETERANS

Veterans Day is November 11, 1987. As of 1986, the latest year for which data are available, Alabama has 409 thousand veterans. Of these, 325 thousand, or 79 percent, are war veterans and 21 percent are peacetime veterans.

A large number of Alabama veterans have served in two wars. Seventeen thousand Alabama veterans have served during World War II and the Korean conflict. Fourteen thousand Alabamians have served during the Korean conflict and also during the Vietnam Era. There is no tabulation of veterans whose service may have spanned more than two wars.

Alabama has approximately two thousand veterans of World War I. Most of these are between 86 and 90 years old. The youngest are between 81 and 85 years old. Most World War II veterans are older than 62 years. World War II service accounts for the bulk of Alabama's veterans. Vietnam Era service accounts for a second large group.

Fewer than four percent of Alabama's veterans are women. Almost half of these are peacetime veterans. The Vietnam Era and World War II provided almost all the female wartime veterans.

Fifteen percent of Alabama's veterans are black. Not suprisingly, less than one percent, only a few hundred people, of Alabama's veterans are of Spanish origin.

Congress has been concerned about unemployment among war veterans. The Veterans Administration recently released a study finding that most unemployment among war veterans occurs in blue-collar occupations. An additional finding from the data is that unemployment rates of war veterans exceed those of their nonveteran counterparts among young males 25 to 34 years. The paper does not address unemployment among peacetime veterans such as those from the post-Vietnam Era period.

More information can be found from the Veterans Administration Office of Management and Statistics in Washington, D.C. □

POVERTY RATES DECLINING

The area of the country with the highest poverty rate is the South, but that rate has declined some since 1983. The number of poor and the poverty rates in the Northeast and Midwest regions declined between 1985 and 1986, but there were no significant changes in that time in the South or West according to data recently released from the March 1987 Current Population Survey.

Nearly 35 percent of all families headed by a woman, with no husband present, live in poverty. Only six percent of married-couple families fall below the poverty line.

Neither the number of poor nor the poverty rate changed significantly for whites, blacks, nor for persons of other races between 1985 and 1986. The poverty rate in 1986 was 11 percent for whites, 31 percent for blacks, and 16 percent for persons of other races.

The poverty definition is set by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The money income thresholds vary by family size and composition. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Copies of the report *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States, 1986* are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, or from any depository library. □

WORKING WOMEN

The proportions of women in some major professional, managerial, and technical occupations tradionally dominated by men have risen sharply in this decade, according to a recent report from the U.S. Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Occupations where female participation increased between 1979 and 1986 among full-time workers include:

- Accountants and auditors, up from 34 percent to 40 percent.
- Computer programmers, from 28 percent to 40 percent.
- Computer system analysts, from 20 percent to 30 percent.
- Lawyers, from 10 percent to 15 percent.
- Selected managers and administrators, from 22 percent to 29 percent.
- Electrical and electronic engineers, from 4 percent to 9 percent.

Copies of *Male-Female Differences in Work Experience, Occupations, and Earnings*, Series P-70, No. 10, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, or from any depository library. □

METHODS OF POPULATION PROJECTION

James C. Raymondo

A recent issue of ***Alabama Business*** discussed the difference between population estimates and population projections, and described some of the major methods of population estimation. In this issue some methods of population projection are discussed. It might be useful to begin by pointing out the difference between a population estimate and a population projection.

There are two major differences between a population estimate and a population projection. First, population estimates are made for a time in the past. Usually the estimation period is relatively recent and will be for the previous year, although there are some population estimates that are made on a monthly basis by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population projections, by contrast, refer to a time in the future.

The second major difference between a population estimate and a population projection concerns the nature of the data one uses to calculate the population total. Estimates are based on actual data reported for the area being estimated. Population projections are based on the extension of past trends and assumptions about the future.

Methods of Population Projection

Methods of population projection range from the simple to the complex, and vary in their requirements of data and technical expertise. Most methods of population projection fall into one of three broad categories: extrapolation, econometric, and cohort component.

Extrapolation Methods

Extrapolation methods are generally the simplest approach to population projection, and require the least amount of data. These techniques involve an extension of a past growth rate into the future. The methods vary in the number of past observations of population that are used and in the method of extending the growth rate.

For ease of explanation let us assume that we have information on the population of an area at two points in time. Typically we might have data from the two most recent decennial censuses. We could take two different approaches with those data.

The first approach is to assume an *arithmetic rate of growth.* A population is growing arithmetically if it increases by the same amount over similar periods of time. For example, we might observe that an area has grown by approximately 5,000 persons over the past ten year period. To apply the technique one would simply start with the population in the base year and add 5,000 persons every ten years until the end point of the desired projection period is reached.

A second extrapolation approach might assume an *exponential rate of growth.* An exponential rate of growth assumes that the population will increase by a given percentage over a particular time period rather than by just a constant number of people. In the case of our former example, the 5,000 person increase may have represented an eight percent increase from one time period to the next.

We would therefore project an eight percent increase for each ten year period until the end point of the desired projection period is reached. The difference between an arithmetic rate of growth and an exponential rate of growth is similar to the difference between simple and compound interest.

Extrapolation projection methods can provide reasonably accurate projections in areas where there is a stable pattern of population growth, and when the projection period is short.

Econometric Methods

Econometric methods of population projection are more complex than simple extrapolation techniques and usually tie population change in an area to change in economic conditions. The methods vary depending on the nature of the econometric model available, but the general structure of most models is similar.

Population projections from econometric models begin with the projection of future employment in an area. The population of the area in the base year is then projected forward, assuming no net migration. This step involves applying survival rates and birth rates to the base year population.

The key component is the resulting projected size of the *working age population* (usually defined as those aged 15 to 64), assuming no net migration. Labor force participation rates and unemployment rates are then applied to the projected working age population to yield the projected labor force. The size of the projected working age population is then adjusted upward or downward after comparing the projected working age population with future employment needs.

Net inmigration is assumed if the projected working age population is

not sufficient to meet projected future employment needs, and net outmigration is assumed if the projected working age population is larger than the projected future employment needs. Projections for the younger ages of 0 to 14 years, and the older ages of 65 and over are usually based on the ratio of those groups to the working age population observed previously in the base year.

Econometric models are not widely used for population projections for a number of reasons. The method requires the existence of an econometric model at the level of the desired population projections. For example, state level projections would require a state level model, county level projections would require a county level model, and so on.

In addition, it is difficult to project labor force participation rates and unemployment rates. An area may experience an increase in new jobs, but will those jobs go to individuals in the area who are currently unemployed, or will go to individuals who move into the area?

The limited age detail available from an econometric model approach to population projections is an improvement over extrapolation techniques, but is not sufficient for many applications. It is often desirable to have more than just the projected population total, or totals for broadly defined age groups. One may be interested in projections of the school age population, the working age population, or the elderly population in greater detail for specific planning needs. Detailed projections by age, race, and sex are usually the result of a demographic model.

Cohort Component Models

Cohort Component Models are so named because they examine each *cohort* or age group separately, and because they examine the *components of population change*: births, deaths, and net migration separately. The method involves the construction of birth, death, and net migration rates which can then be applied to the known base year population.

Birth rates are usually obtained from state vital statistics data and should be of the level of detail one wants in the population projections. For example, birth data by race should be used if projections by race are desired.

Death rates are also required in a Cohort Component Model, and frequently come from state vital statistics data. Actually one uses death rates in an intermediate step. In population projections we are just as interested in the number of people who will survive from one time to the next as we are in the number of people who will die from one time to the next, so data on the number of deaths are used to derive survival rates for the population.

Once derived, the survival rates may by applied to the base population to determine the number who will survive to the next period in the projection process. For example, if there are 5,000 individuals aged 15 to 19 in an area in the base year and the ten-year survival rate for 15 to 19 year olds is .95, then we would expect 95 percent or 4,750 of the base year 15 to 19 cohort to survive ten years to ages 25 to 29. Similar calculations are made for each age group, and also by race and sex if detailed projections are desired.

Survival rates are also used to derive another piece of information important in the Cohort Component Method. Net migration rates are derived through an analysis of the two most recent decennial censuses. Survival rates are applied to the second-to-last decennial census in order to estimate the number of expected survivors one should see in the most recent decennial census.

In this case we would apply survival rates to the 1970 census and estimate how many people should be enumerated in the 1980 census. The actual 1980 count is then compared with the estimated count and the difference is attributed to net migration. For example, if the ten year survival rate of 20 to 24 year olds is .93, and the 1970 census indicates that there are 8,000 individuals aged 20 to 24 years old in an area, then we would expect to find 7,440 individuals aged 30 to 34 years old ten years later when the 1980 census is taken.

However, if the 1980 data indicate 9,000 individuals aged 30 to 34 years old, we know that the area has experienced a net inmigration of some size. We will assume that the inmigration totals 1,560 individuals (this number being the difference between the expected 7,440 and the observed 9,000).

Of course part of the difference between the expected and the observed population of 30 to 34 year olds is due to some other factors. There is a certain amount of error in the census counts and the size of the error varies from census to census. Survival rates also vary over time. Unfortunately, we are seldom in a position to know the amount of error in the census data, and it is not possible to calculate exact survival rates over time. We therefore simply assume that all of the difference between the expected total and the observed total is due to net migration.

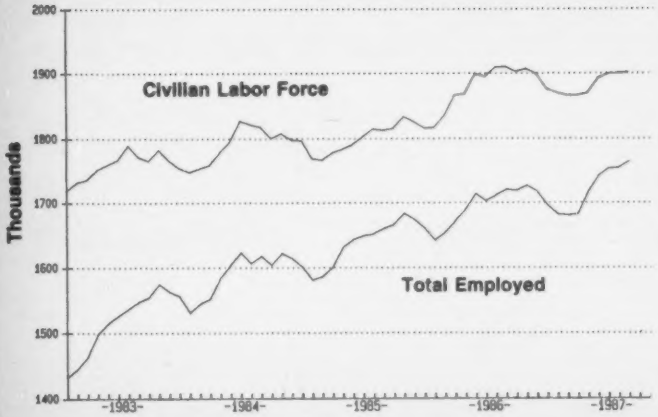
The net migration rates resulting from the analysis of the two most recent censuses along with birth and survival rates can then be applied to the base year population providing the three components in the projection model. The projection process then proceeds, usually in increments of five or ten years, until the end point of the desired projection period is reached.

Population estimation and projection reports from the U.S. Bureau of the Census P-25 and P-26 series of the Current Population Reports may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Additionally, UA/CBER has produced a set of population estimates by age, race, and sex for Alabama counties for 1985-95. □

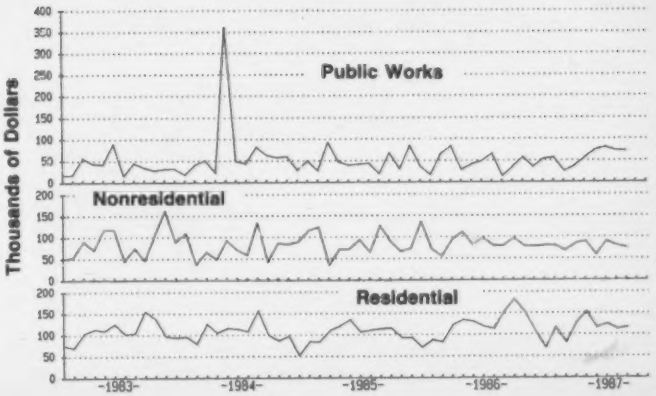
James C. Raymondo is the demographer at UA/CBER.

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

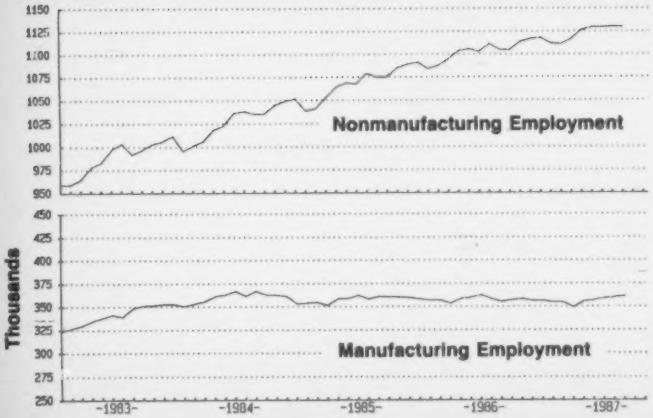
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT



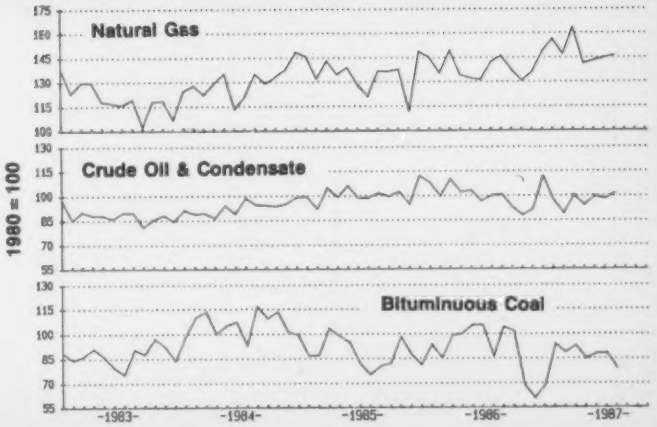
ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION



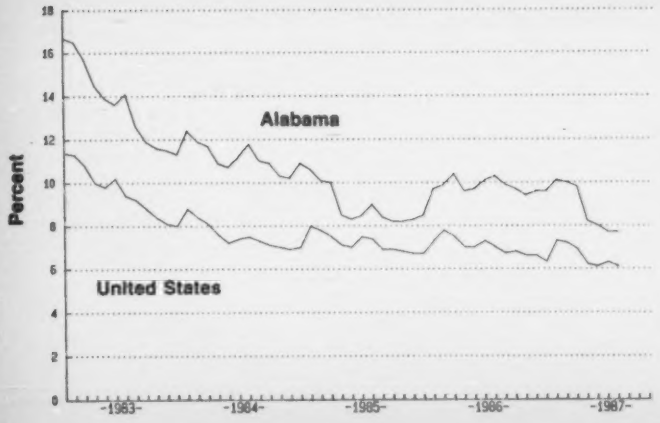
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT BY SUBSECTOR



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES



STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT



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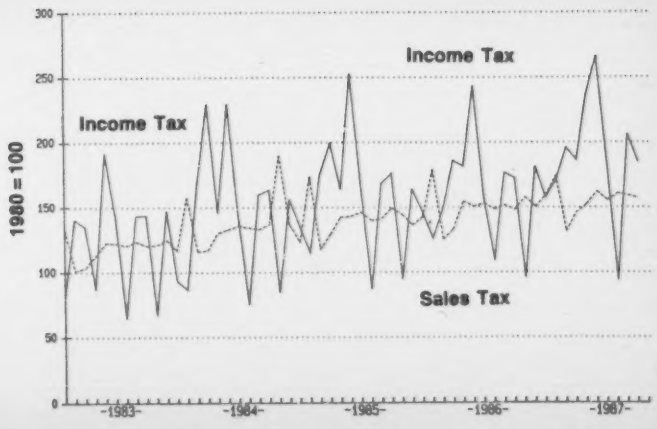

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986						1987						
	1985	1986	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production[1] (1,000 net tons)	23,421	23,895	1,911	2,309	2,251	1,524	1,342	1,526	2,077	1,964	2,059	1,885	1,949	1,961	1,753
Natural gas production (1,000,000 cu. ft.)	142,268	146,936	12,534	12,864	12,104	11,490	11,992	13,096	13,776	12,930	14,400	12,445	12,622	12,759	12,888
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	341,068	419,377	27,600	36,498	37,642	38,686	34,120	37,743	42,579	36,400	40,832	39,842	38,640	40,260	38,203
Crude oil and condensate production[2] (1,000 barrels)	21,470	21,399	1,780	1,786	1,651	1,564	1,631	1,988	1,734	1,580	1,784	1,670	1,767	1,742	1,804
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	23,537	23,314	2,036	2,057	2,003	2,006	1,934	1,857	1,865	1,845	1,982	1,973	2,161	2,088	2,121
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	6,292	6,485	523	526	496	576	543	560	590	531	582	573	579	577	593
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined[3] ($1,000)	2,885,600	3,026,600	265,600	258,400	315,300	288,400	221,300	201,900	253,700	173,100	247,900	298,800	247,100	295,100	263,500
Residential	1,240,900	1,488,300	120,400	165,700	183,100	152,500	109,000	68,500	116,700	80,600	126,700	153,300	115,300	124,900	111,900
Nonresidential	1,062,900	998,800	79,900	79,500	97,200	78,600	78,000	80,500	80,400	67,800	84,600	89,800	57,900	90,000	79,800
Public works and utilities	581,800	539,500	65,300	13,300	35,000	57,300	34,300	52,900	56,600	24,700	36,600	55,800	73,700	80,200	71,800
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,306	1,334	121	119	117	126	85	75	85	86	110	131	126	127	135
FINANCE															
Savings in savings and loan associations[4] ($1,000,000)	6,287	6,707	6,752	6,737	6,751	6,768	6,735	6,767	6,804	6,879	6,893	6,824	6,753	6,733	.....
Tax collections ($1,000)															
Total	2,772,554	2,846,837	216,052	235,312	243,326	222,747	235,033	223,165	265,163	224,952	278,960	301,238	287,881	235,684	226,349
Franchise	69,838	75,088	1,148	6,214	3,991	4,243	1,098	1,000	965	2,214	52,762	1,302	1,510	7,965	8,472
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	202,540	207,667	17,557	18,853	18,045	16,901	17,984	15,767	19,169	16,310	15,226	17,162	17,625	17,660	18,149
Income	1,084,829	1,099,406	62,009	100,506	97,971	54,502	102,972	89,540	97,096	111,484	105,908	134,630	151,384	103,946	53,470
Motor fuels	51,921	53,604	3,735	5,252	3,531	5,150	5,661	5,233	4,054	4,570	4,201	3,814	4,709	4,526	4,048
Oil/gas privilege	64,950	42,775	2,527	2,626	2,996	2,300	2,102	2,404	1,953	2,136	2,861	2,222	4,411	2,795	3,237
Oil/gas production	17,600	11,859	717	737	827	664	597	696	556	577	826	644	1,249	761	937
Sales	730,389	775,708	63,568	65,048	63,358	67,637	64,387	68,222	74,589	56,264	62,573	65,229	69,539	66,562	68,913
2.2% gross receipts	54,972	56,147	13,951	43	0	14,231	0	0	14,212	0	140	14,074	13	1	14,117
TVA electric	42,844	45,346	3,719	7,436	4,191	0	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	7,684	3,842	0
Tobacco	72,774	73,282	6,504	6,280	6,082	6,368	6,031	6,214	5,907	5,083	5,469	6,103	6,465	6,073	6,732
Use	79,253	84,390	17,872	1,161	727	19,179	880	665	19,291	795	742	18,569	2,126	668	21,605
Utility	156,209	160,233	12,963	13,354	15,656	12,611	12,072	14,823	15,086	13,988	14,109	12,938	11,882	12,878	16,124
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S.[5] (1967 = 100)															
All items	322.2	328.4	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1	340.8
Percent change	3.6	1.9	0	.2	.5	.1	.1	.1	.6	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	.2
Food	309.8	319.7	320.1	322.7	323.2	323.7	324.6	325.2	328.9	330.1	330.0	331.0	332.5	334.1	333.6
Housing	349.9	360.2	361.5	362.4	363.7	363.0	361.7	362.1	363.9	365.1	366.4	367.7	368.9	371.3	372.5
Fuel and utilities	393.6	384.7	389.4	389.5	388.3	379.1	371.1	371.0	373.7	374.8	374.9	374.2	377.5	387.6	388.1
Apparel and upkeep	206.0	207.8	203.2	207.0	212.1	213.2	213.1	210.9	207.1	208.4	215.2	218.7	218.0	214.5	210.5
Transportation	319.9	307.5	304.7	301.3	302.2	302.6	304.3	304.8	308.5	310.0	310.6	313.3	314.6	316.7	318.5
Medical care	403.1	433.5	434.8	437.5	439.7	442.3	444.6	446.8	449.6	452.4	455.0	457.3	458.9	461.3	464.1
Energy	426.5	370.3	366.5	358.6	360.6	348.6	341.7	342.4	352.2	359.2	360.0	362.4	366.9	380.6	382.4
Producer Price Index, U.S. (1967 = 100)															
All commodities	308.8	299.8	297.4	297.2	297.5	298.3	298.7	298.1	300.9	302.2	302.7	305.0	307.3	308.5	310.2
Industrial commodities	323.8	312.1	308.5	307.9	308.7	309.3	309.8	309.3	313.5	314.9	315.7	317.3	318.6	320.2	322.6
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. (1967 = $1.000)															
As measured by															
Consumer prices	.310	.305	.305	.304	.303	.303	.302	.302	.300	.299	.298	.296	.295	.294	.293
Wholesale prices	.324	.334	.336	.336	.336	.335	.335	.335	.332	.331	.330	.328	.325	.324	.322
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,801.0	1,882.0	1,909.1	1,909.9	1,902.0	1,906.7	1,898.9	1,875.7	1,869.7	1,865.9	1,865.9	1,870.0	1,891.6	1,899.3	1,900.5
Unemployment	160.0	185.0	197.6	189.5	183.6	180.1	181.6	179.8	188.1	185.7	183.6	153.7	150.5	146.5	146.6
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.7
Employment	1,641.0	1,697.0	1,711.5	1,720.4	1,718.4	1,726.6	1,717.3	1,695.9	1,681.6	1,680.2	1,682.3	1,716.3	1,741.1	1,752.8	1,753.9
Nonagricultural	1,427.0	1,461.4	1,469.5	1,459.6	1,461.8	1,472.0	1,473.0	1,474.0	1,466.1	1,465.4	1,465.8	1,482.2	1,486.3	1,488.1	1,490.0
Manufacturing	358.2	357.5	358.2	355.0	357.4	358.5	356.2	356.0	354.6	354.6	349.0	355.6	356.9	359.1	360.1
Durable goods	175.5	173.2	175.2	170.1	170.2	172.0	171.7	170.9	170.2	169.9	169.7	171.8	172.8	173.1	173.6
Lumber and wood products	29.3	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.0	28.7	28.7	29.2	29.5
Stone, clay, glass products	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.8
Primary metals	26.6	24.7	25.3	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.9	23.7	24.3	24.3	24.7	23.7
Fabricated metals	23.0	22.9	23.0	22.6	23.6	23.7	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.9
Machinery (excl. electrical)	19.8	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.1
Electrical, electronic equip.	22.8	22.2	22.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	20.8	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7
Transportation	26.4	27.2	28.3	25.5	25.7	27.3	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.8	27.1	26.4	26.6
Other durable goods	18.5	18.0	17.8	18.0	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.3
Nondurable goods	182.7	184.3	183.0	184.9	187.2	186.5	184.5	185.1	184.4	184.7	179.3	184.0	184.1	186.0	186.5
Food	29.1	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.5	30.4	29.9	30.1	30.4	30.7	31.2
Textile mill products	36.4	37.5	37.5	38.0	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.8	38.5
Apparel	53.6	53.7	54.3	55.1	55.0	53.9	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.1	48.6	53.5	53.3	54.0	54.0
Paper and allied products	21.5	20.8	19.1	19.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.9	19.9	20.0	20.6	20.6
Printing and publishing	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.4
Chemicals and allied products	11.7	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.9
Rubber products	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8
Other nondurable goods	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	1,069.0	1,103.9	1,111.3	1,104.6	1,104.4	1,113.5	1,116.8	1,118.0	1,111.5	1,110.8	1,116.8	1,126.4	1,129.4	1,129.0	1,129.9
Mining and quarrying	14.5	12.4	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.5
Bituminous coal mining	10.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.2
Contract construction	71.4	75.4	77.7	77.9	76.8	76.7	76.3	75.3	75.1	74.1	75.6	76.9	76.7	78.3	78.3
Trans., comm., and utilities	72.7	71.5	72.2	72.1	71.5	71.7	71.0	71.3	70.6	70.7	70.9	71.6	71.7	72.5	72.2
Trade	305.6	320.4	322.6	323.8	324.7	326.6	329.1	331.6	324.7	321.1	323.8	326.9	329.0	329.7	329.6
Wholesale	76.0	76.9	77.7	77.4	77.4	77.7	77.2	76.4	76.1	76.3	76.6	76.8	76.7	77.4	77.2
Retail	229.6	243.5	244.9	246.4	247.3	248.9	251.9	255.2	246.6	244.8	247.2	250.1	252.3	252.3	252.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	65.8	69.0	69.9	69.9	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.0	70.3	70.2	70.2	70.7	70.9	71.2	71.4
Service and miscellaneous	243.1	258.2	259.7	259.0	261.3	261.0	261.1	261.5	261.1	263.1	265.1	266.9	267.0	269.1	270.0
Government	295.9	297.0	297.2	289.9	288.7	295.9	297.6	296.4	297.8	299.7	299.5	301.8	302.8	296.9	297.9
Federal	65.2	64.2	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.5	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.6	66.7	67.0	67.7	67.9
State and local	230.7	232.8	232.7	225.3	224.3	231.4	232.9	231.5	233.0	234.6	233.9	235.1	235.8	229.2	230.0

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986						1987						
	1985	1986	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	233,117	242,053	26,404	21,803	21,515	20,703	15,432	15,105	21,041	18,828	18,244	15,387	18,001	22,336	.....
Nonagricultural placements	94,808	91,768	21,350	10,926	7,657	7,584	5,503	4,787	5,721	5,701	6,585	6,767	7,239	7,111	.....
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	420,689	425,763	47,267	27,762	24,819	27,962	26,918	48,014	60,323	28,758	31,618	26,142	24,170	20,294	.....
Payments *($1,000)*	172,910	186,826	16,966	14,178	13,789	14,936	13,061	18,326	20,424	16,289	17,109	14,490	12,176	11,475	.....
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	15,086	15,694	16,030	15,870	15,970	16,220	16,160	15,800	15,870	15,960	15,770	15,890	16,160	16,190	16,040
	8.7	7.9	8.5	7.5	8.1	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.9	9.6	8.6	8.1	8.2	7.3	6.6
Baldwin	37,063	38,264	39,250	38,780	38,170	38,230	38,520	38,640	38,370	38,040	39,520	37,990	38,280	38,340	38,320
	7.9	8.9	9.5	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.8	10.0	10.1	9.5	12.6	7.7	7.2	6.6	6.5
Barbour	11,368	11,903	11,860	12,080	12,370	12,200	12,130	11,860	11,890	11,930	11,850	11,830	11,920	12,050	11,820
	10.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	10.6	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.0	10.4	9.4	9.0	7.9	8.6	7.7
Bibb	6,965	7,273	7,370	7,370	7,320	7,400	7,310	7,260	7,280	7,220	7,120	7,090	7,220	7,280	7,370
	12.3	13.3	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.5	14.0	16.0	16.8	14.7	13.4	10.8	10.9	9.2	10.2
Blount	15,743	16,682	16,740	16,760	16,740	16,730	16,830	16,780	16,840	16,680	17,070	16,980	17,040	17,110	16,890
	7.6	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.4	10.6	9.8	11.0	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.3
Bullock	3,716	3,971	4,080	4,030	4,060	4,180	4,080	3,950	3,840	3,770	3,750	3,800	3,870	3,960	4,020
	16.0	17.3	19.4	18.4	15.9	15.5	17.2	18.7	17.6	15.7	14.1	12.7	11.7	14.2	15.9
Butler	9,057	9,382	9,170	9,520	9,420	9,510	9,540	9,500	9,610	9,630	9,650	9,430	9,640	9,810	9,780
	12.4	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.8	14.0	13.5	9.3	10.2	10.4	12.2
Calhoun	49,921	51,892	52,560	52,370	52,420	52,410	52,260	51,890	51,850	51,600	51,760	51,420	51,770	52,280	52,550
	9.0	9.6	10.2	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.5	10.2	11.2	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.3
Chambers	16,870	17,241	17,840	17,540	17,260	17,140	17,110	17,040	17,020	17,000	17,010	17,190	17,360	17,690	17,870
	8.9	8.6	12.0	9.3	9.1	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.9
Cherokee	7,872	7,768	7,730	7,820	7,850	7,870	7,800	7,590	7,770	7,780	7,860	8,040	8,140	8,240	8,130
	15.1	13.5	12.6	11.0	10.2	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	17.3	9.7	9.0	8.5	7.2
Chilton	15,008	15,723	15,890	15,750	15,800	16,190	15,940	15,560	15,580	15,630	15,560	15,350	15,780	15,810	15,800
	10.4	10.6	9.5	9.3	10.0	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.9	12.2	11.9	10.1	10.0	8.5	9.1
Choctaw	6,618	7,481	7,730	7,550	7,180	7,390	7,350	7,070	6,980	6,860	7,060	6,800	6,860	6,920	6,970
	13.8	14.9	17.7	14.5	13.5	13.1	15.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	18.7	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.9
Clarke	11,033	11,363	11,430	11,480	11,360	11,590	11,570	11,570	11,590	11,520	11,480	11,290	11,390	11,380	11,490
	10.0	11.4	10.4	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.5	12.0	11.9	11.8	17.8	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.3
Clay	6,356	6,358	6,270	6,380	6,250	6,300	6,210	6,110	6,220	6,130	6,260	6,120	6,150	6,030	6,160
	11.0	15.0	11.5	11.8	12.9	12.3	9.7	8.5	11.2	10.9	20.8	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.5
Cleburne	5,750	5,719	5,750	5,890	5,930	5,800	5,640	5,680	5,630	5,490	5,310	5,320	5,400	5,260	5,290
	9.2	8.8	7.6	9.2	15.2	8.3	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.1	12.4	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.7
Coffee	17,103	17,625	17,510	18,070	18,040	18,250	17,910	17,260	17,000	16,950	17,070	17,310	17,610	17,470	17,470
	7.2	8.8	8.2	7.6	9.2	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.9
Colbert	24,147	24,628	25,020	25,020	24,860	24,730	24,540	24,500	24,360	24,340	23,940	23,800	24,200	24,010	23,970
	13.4	13.9	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.0	13.3	14.3	15.1	14.6	12.7	10.8	10.8	9.8	9.6
Conecuh	6,309	6,458	6,170	6,300	6,290	6,400	6,440	6,380	6,360	6,390	6,610	6,140	6,200	6,010	5,970
	10.9	16.0	12.7	15.3	15.4	17.3	17.9	19.5	20.9	23.1	25.4	17.3	17.2	16.6	14.9
Coosa	4,591	4,760	4,650	4,720	4,790	4,830	4,830	4,680	4,860	4,810	4,750	4,780	4,850	4,820	4,870
	7.6	8.0	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.7	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.3
Covington	17,005	17,224	17,260	17,240	17,490	17,620	17,710	17,310	17,340	17,270	17,250	17,460	17,710	17,600	17,750
	9.8	10.7	10.4	10.1	10.5	10.0	11.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.8
Crenshaw	6,071	6,187	6,120	6,280	6,430	6,480	6,370	6,180	6,080	6,210	6,260	6,180	6,380	6,240	6,180
	8.8	9.0	8.3	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.5	9.7	14.8	18.0	9.0	9.3	8.6	9.2
Cullman	30,434	31,390	31,680	31,730	32,030	32,490	31,900	31,160	30,830	30,890	30,900	31,320	31,730	31,460	31,430
	9.7	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.5	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.7
Dale	15,873	16,753	17,120	17,000	17,070	17,290	17,010	16,730	16,560	16,810	16,730	16,800	16,990	16,980	17,210
	9.2	10.1	11.0	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.2	10.1	9.2	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.9
Dallas	22,255	23,022	23,620	23,390	22,840	22,830	22,500	22,220	22,060	21,750	21,590	22,120	22,240	22,230	22,230
	14.6	15.9	15.8	15.4	15.2	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.0	14.7	13.9	16.6	16.3	16.2	15.9
DeKalb	27,295	28,748	29,540	29,810	29,510	29,400	29,060	28,390	28,360	28,450	28,230	28,550	29,110	29,070	29,350
	10.5	10.0	10.3	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.9	11.3	11.0	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.2
Elmore	20,131	21,013	21,320	21,290	21,180	21,310	21,420	21,090	21,070	20,900	20,800	20,990	21,360	21,590	21,560
	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Escambia	16,662	17,061	17,210	17,330	17,110	17,040	16,930	16,750	16,770	16,590	16,900	16,290	16,300	16,480	16,570
	10.0	11.5	11.2	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.1	12.7	13.8	13.7	17.2	11.2	10.4	10.1	9.4
Etowah	42,011	43,954	44,800	44,390	43,840	43,700	43,750	43,350	43,270	42,930	42,880	42,530	42,760	42,720	43,030
	10.4	13.0	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	10.2	9.8	9.1	8.8
Fayette	8,183	8,028	7,850	8,030	8,070	8,060	8,030	7,910	7,840	7,840	7,720	7,750	7,830	7,700	7,620
	14.3	13.8	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.9	12.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	10.3
Franklin	14,928	15,310	15,930	15,740	15,120	15,210	15,180	14,880	15,340	15,190	15,020	15,100	15,250	15,340	15,280
	13.8	13.6	16.0	13.5	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.6	13.9	13.2	10.7	10.1	9.4	8.9
Geneva	10,747	11,047	11,400	11,340	11,400	11,590	11,040	10,650	10,460	10,370	10,510	10,650	10,880	10,950	10,850
	9.5	8.5	9.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.4
Greene	3,801	3,733	3,710	3,760	3,830	3,890	3,820	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,900	3,720	3,760	3,770	3,790
	17.7	15.9	15.8	15.4	15.1	15.4	15.6	17.1	17.3	17.0	19.7	13.9	13.3	18.0	17.6
Hale	5,783	5,986	6,010	6,170	6,230	6,290	6,230	6,060	6,070	6,050	6,140	6,190	6,280	6,280	6,110
	11.5	10.7	9.9	11.6	9.8	9.4	11.1	11.2	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.4	7.7	9.8	7.9
Henry	6,683	6,631	6,560	6,620	6,840	6,830	6,650	6,410	6,370	6,350	6,410	6,710	6,900	6,720	6,670
	10.8	9.7	10.0	8.7	9.1	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.2	6.8	7.2
Houston	37,718	39,734	40,540	40,160	40,320	40,890	40,530	40,050	39,400	39,520	39,560	39,960	40,410	40,460	40,630
	7.6	8.3	9.1	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.6
Jackson	20,381	20,968	20,960	21,000	21,050	21,150	21,370	20,710	20,730	20,720	20,600	20,660	20,890	20,800	20,560
	12.4	14.7	15.2	13.7	13.1	12.1	16.4	12.0	13.1	12.6	10.9	9.3	9.2	10.3	9.8
Jefferson	318,469	335,634	340,350	342,060	341,530	340,740	339,950	337,320	335,860	336,480	335,270	338,280	340,460	344,870	345,930
	6.8	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.7
Lamar	8,807	8,856	9,140	8,930	9,000	8,790	8,900	8,810	8,920	8,950	8,900	8,830	8,970	9,030	9,050
	8.1	8.9	11.4	9.5	10.5	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.2	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.6
Lauderdale	36,244	37,027	37,260	37,270	37,100	37,330	36,820	36,290	36,080	36,120	36,030	35,760	36,270	36,470	36,550
	10.9	11.6	11.9	11.0	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.5	11.1	10.3	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.5

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986						1987						
	1985	1986	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT															
Lawrence	12,615 12.8	12,632 14.6	12,650 14.1	13,040 15.5	12,720 12.9	12,910 13.6	12,620 14.1	12,150 14.9	12,040 15.9	12,070 15.9	12,170 16.1	12,100 13.6	12,380 13.5	12,210 12.7	12,120 13.3
Lee	37,526 6.9	38,124 7.7	38,440 9.5	37,760 7.5	37,790 7.9	38,070 7.2	38,260 6.7	37,430 6.5	37,040 7.1	37,050 6.9	36,830 6.6	37,000 6.1	37,540 6.2	36,740 5.8	36,650 5.9
Limestone	26,997 7.2	29,806 8.9	29,910 9.3	29,900 11.1	30,460 7.5	30,570 8.0	30,330 7.9	29,730 8.0	29,720 8.5	29,230 8.2	29,200 8.1	29,370 7.0	29,870 7.0	29,280 6.4	29,370 7.6
Lowndes	4,686 14.5	4,525 15.8	4,420 18.0	4,590 18.7	4,670 16.5	4,720 16.4	4,750 16.6	4,580 16.0	4,350 17.9	4,390 17.5	4,430 16.7	4,560 16.6	4,800 23.6	4,620 24.7	4,660 23.7
Macon	10,416 8.3	10,693 9.0	10,910 9.8	10,850 9.1	10,760 8.1	10,910 9.2	10,710 8.4	10,650 8.5	10,480 7.7	10,430 6.8	10,430 6.6	10,480 5.7	10,700 6.6	10,790 7.0	10,930 7.7
Madison	117,702 6.0	126,253 7.2	128,590 7.5	128,380 7.9	128,380 7.6	128,630 7.5	128,660 7.3	127,930 7.2	126,610 7.0	126,190 6.9	126,360 6.6	126,870 5.7	128,380 5.3	129,660 5.1	130,410 5.3
Marengo	9,828 10.3	10,045 11.1	10,110 13.5	10,070 10.3	10,070 9.5	10,140 9.6	10,020 10.2	9,970 10.7	9,800 10.4	9,730 9.5	10,080 16.1	9,800 8.7	9,940 8.4	9,840 7.8	9,780 7.4
Marion	15,258 13.9	16,083 14.3	16,550 16.4	16,220 14.5	16,110 14.9	16,150 14.1	15,960 15.2	15,610 15.3	15,620 16.9	15,380 15.7	15,400 17.1	15,230 10.9	15,400 10.1	15,530 9.8	15,600 10.8
Marshall	35,583 8.7	37,011 11.8	38,250 14.0	37,450 10.9	37,380 10.5	37,000 10.3	37,020 11.1	36,420 10.4	36,300 10.7	36,380 10.8	36,270 10.2	36,320 8.5	37,080 8.1	37,140 7.8	37,420 7.4
Mobile	166,284 9.5	172,880 11.1	176,630 11.3	176,980 11.2	173,910 11.2	173,620 10.8	173,350 10.6	171,770 10.7	171,770 11.5	171,420 11.5	169,800 10.3	171,920 10.0	173,400 9.6	175,080 9.8	175,160 9.8
Monroe	9,142 13.5	9,649 13.3	9,520 10.5	9,760 9.8	9,720 9.2	9,750 10.2	9,810 12.6	9,650 15.1	9,740 14.3	9,780 14.5	10,070 28.1	9,520 10.8	9,640 11.7	9,700 11.2	9,530 9.0
Montgomery	92,439 7.0	97,695 7.6	99,450 8.0	99,110 7.5	99,020 7.5	99,750 7.8	99,480 7.9	97,830 7.4	97,510 7.5	97,280 7.4	96,980 7.3	97,570 6.6	99,450 6.9	100,300 6.6	100,220 6.7
Morgan	43,439 8.1	45,825 10.0	46,770 10.5	47,190 11.5	46,010 9.7	46,260 9.9	45,920 9.6	45,670 9.7	45,390 10.1	45,360 10.1	45,840 11.1	45,700 8.9	46,640 9.9	46,680 8.1	47,360 8.7
Perry	5,283 12.9	5,444 12.9	5,540 12.5	5,540 12.9	5,520 10.9	5,630 10.4	5,620 15.4	5,500 20.3	5,480 19.0	5,430 12.5	5,450 12.7	5,460 9.7	5,710 10.4	5,590 9.9	5,500 10.2
Pickens	7,008 15.3	7,558 14.7	7,690 14.7	7,900 15.5	7,870 13.6	8,050 15.0	7,750 15.1	7,520 15.5	7,470 15.6	7,390 15.0	7,280 15.1	7,240 11.6	7,450 11.6	7,380 11.1	7,350 10.5
Pike	11,773 7.9	12,612 8.6	12,490 9.5	12,650 9.5	12,980 7.5	13,190 8.4	13,030 8.4	12,210 9.1	12,630 8.3	12,650 8.6	12,650 8.3	12,640 7.0	12,880 7.0	12,870 7.1	12,530 7.1
Randolph	8,875 9.6	9,424 9.2	9,330 9.7	9,750 12.4	9,450 10.4	9,520 9.4	9,600 8.3	9,430 7.5	9,440 7.2	9,410 7.3	9,470 7.8	9,390 6.1	9,420 6.1	9,320 6.6	9,100 8.3
Russell	22,271 9.8	22,641 9.6	22,780 9.4	22,960 9.1	22,790 8.8	22,900 9.9	22,810 9.4	22,700 9.2	22,680 9.7	22,430 8.9	22,440 8.3	22,520 8.1	22,590 7.5	22,790 7.0	22,500 6.6
St. Clair	19,778 8.4	20,610 8.4	21,200 10.2	20,700 8.1	20,710 8.1	20,700 7.8	20,620 7.6	20,610 8.1	20,440 8.2	20,380 8.1	20,590 8.2	20,630 6.8	20,870 6.8	20,950 5.7	20,820 5.4
Shelby	35,602 6.8	37,153 6.8	37,510 6.9	37,310 6.5	37,320 6.5	38,170 8.3	37,440 6.6	37,340 7.0	37,010 7.2	37,010 7.2	37,080 6.5	37,250 5.4	37,810 5.6	38,330 5.9	38,110 5.2
Sumter	6,143 13.8	6,243 21.0	6,460 25.1	6,410 22.5	6,230 18.3	6,260 17.9	6,160 17.8	5,800 17.2	5,830 16.3	5,810 15.5	5,810 16.1	5,710 13.1	5,740 11.6	5,660 14.2	5,730 14.1
Talladega	31,462 13.2	32,143 12.4	32,810 13.6	32,950 13.0	32,660 13.1	32,590 12.4	32,350 12.0	32,170 11.9	32,110 12.5	32,160 12.2	32,290 12.4	32,040 10.4	32,330 9.7	32,710 9.6	32,590 9.1
Tallapoosa	18,028 8.4	19,101 8.0	19,640 9.3	19,720 8.2	19,430 7.7	19,360 7.5	19,350 6.9	19,110 6.5	19,060 7.5	19,010 7.1	19,130 7.8	19,190 6.8	19,520 7.6	19,930 6.7	19,650 6.4
Tuscaloosa	64,304 6.8	68,450 7.7	67,710 8.2	69,420 8.1	70,000 7.6	70,000 7.1	69,930 7.3	69,250 7.5	69,180 7.6	69,180 7.5	69,190 7.4	69,800 6.3	70,010 6.6	69,020 6.3	69,050 6.3
Walker	28,188 11.6	30,633 15.2	31,700 17.4	30,110 13.1	29,750 12.0	29,350 10.6	29,730 11.9	29,760 12.5	30,000 14.1	29,860 13.7	30,020 13.4	30,050 12.0	30,220 11.5	30,380 10.8	29,960 9.6
Washington	5,826 15.1	5,594 19.4	5,770 22.0	5,530 18.1	5,570 17.8	5,580 16.9	5,570 17.6	5,530 20.3	5,490 20.6	5,430 19.5	5,650 23.2	5,160 15.2	5,200 14.2	5,130 13.9	5,080 12.8
Wilcox	4,341 15.7	4,402 16.8	4,480 18.8	4,490 17.1	4,430 15.7	4,500 15.3	4,470 15.9	4,330 14.7	4,300 14.8	4,280 14.4	4,270 13.5	4,340 13.8	4,440 14.3	4,370 13.6	4,320 14.0
Winston	10,344 17.5	10,288 21.1	10,320 19.2	10,350 19.2	10,220 17.0	10,130 16.4	10,230 20.0	9,990 20.0	10,080 22.9	9,910 22.8	9,830 20.5	9,710 14.9	9,810 13.2	9,870 12.6	9,890 11.9
TRADE															
Foreign, through Port of Mobile															
Imports															
Value *($1,000)*	774,985	707,055	58,464	62,420	57,283	65,322	60,114	42,325	57,440	54,801	80,872	54,600			
Shipping weight *(1,000,000 lbs.)*	13,402	14,193	1,045	1,459	916	961	1,061	1,040	893	427	1,068	631			
Exports															
Value *($1,000)*	602,564	765,872	33,052	44,144	45,337	70,123	115,624	90,380	110,165	87,135	113,029	75,064			
Shipping weight *(1,000,000 lbs.)*	22,799	22,134	1,725	1,399	1,807	1,541	1,851	2,134	1,836	1,936	2,812	2,109			
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile[7] *(1,000 tons)*	38,242	38,701	2,934	2,691	3,307	3,122	3,746	3,387	2,253	2,421	3,023	2,614	1,749	2,326	2,188
Domestic															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes *(1,000,000 kwh)*	25,020	26,789	2,820	2,980	2,608	2,307	1,808	2,112	2,438	2,073	2,024	1,900	2,134	2,655	3,013
Gasoline sales[8] *(1,000 gallons)*	1,881,466	2,012,114	181,501	173,549	162,511	173,172	153,194	184,455	159,663	150,881	171,345	177,497	177,125		
New passenger car registrations[9] *(number)*	153,540	159,481	15,309	13,908	19,150	11,691	10,048	12,133	8,953	10,243	11,477	12,573	12,310	12,356	13,117

NOTE: Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

[1] Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data.

[2] Individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data.

[3] These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of Dodge/DRI Construction and Real Estate Information Service.

[4] End-of-month balance.

[5] Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of "All Urban Consumers." Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. No "Energy" data are available prior to January 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

[6] Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. All monthly data are adjusted to a March benchmark of the previous year.

[7] Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving though private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

[8] Gross gallons of gasoline as reported by wholesale distributors.

[9] These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R.L. Polk and Company.

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